

(b) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (2), any entry of an article classifiable under a heading of subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States added or amended by this subtitle—

(A) that was made—

(i) on or after the date that is 120 days before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(ii) before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(B) to which a lower rate of duty would apply if the entry were made on or after such date of enactment, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred on such date of enactment.

(2) REQUESTS.—A liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act that contains sufficient information to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(3) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of a covered article under subparagraph (A) shall be paid, without interest, not later than 90 days after the date of the liquidation or reliquidation (as the case may be).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “enter” and “entry” include a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

#### **Subtitle C—Reauthorization of American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016**

#### **SEC. 75471. REAUTHORIZATION OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 2016.**

(a) NEW PROCESS FOR CONSIDERATION OF PETITIONS.—Section 3(b)(1) of the American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-159; 19 U.S.C. 1332 note) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “October 15, 2016, and October 15, 2019” and inserting “October 15, 2022, and October 15, 2025”.

(b) CONTENT OF PETITIONS.—Section 3(b)(2)(E)(i) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

“(i) the classification of the article under chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that has been used or will be used by the importer, to be included in the amendment to subchapter II of chapter 99 of that Schedule.”.

(c) REPORT.—Section 4(a) of such Act is amended by striking “12 months” and all that follows through “tariff bill” and inserting “18 months after the date on which the duty suspensions and reductions included in a miscellaneous tariff bill take effect”.

#### **TITLE V—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS**

#### **SEC. 76001. AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the head of each agency specified in subsection (b) such sums as may be necessary for the agency to carry out the responsibilities of the agency under this title.

(b) AGENCIES SPECIFIED.—The agencies specified in this subsection are the following:

(1) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

(2) The Department of Commerce.

(3) The Department of the Treasury.

(4) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

#### **TITLE VI—CUSTOMS USER FEES**

#### **SEC. 77001. EXTENSION OF CUSTOMS USER FEES.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(j)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “September 30, 2030” and inserting “August 7, 2031”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “September 30, 2030” and inserting “August 7, 2031”.

(b) RATE FOR MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.—Section 503 of the United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 112-41; 19 U.S.C. 3805 note) is amended by striking “September 30, 2030” and inserting “August 7, 2031”.

**SA 1563.** Mr. MARKEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3234 insert the following:

#### **SEC. 3234. STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING UNIVERSAL IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS ON NORTH KOREA.**

It is the policy of the United States to sustain economic pressure on the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (referred to in this section as the “DPRK”) until the regime undertakes concrete, verifiable actions toward denuclearization, including by—

(1) pressing all nations, including the PRC, to implement and enforce existing United Nations sanctions with regard to the DPRK;

(2) pressing all nations, including the PRC, and in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions, to end the practice of hosting DPRK citizens as guest workers, recognizing that such workers are demonstrated to constitute an illicit source of revenue for the DPRK regime and its nuclear ambitions;

(3) pressing all nations, including the PRC, to pursue rigorous interdiction of shipments to and from the DPRK, including ship-to-ship transfers, consistent with United Nations Security Council resolutions;

(4) pressing the PRC and PRC entities—

(A) to cease business activities with United Nations-designated entities and their affiliates in the DPRK; and

(B) to expel from the PRC individuals who enable the DPRK to acquire materials for its nuclear and ballistic missile programs;

(5) enforcing United Nations Security Council resolutions with respect to the DPRK and United States sanctions, including those pursuant to the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122), the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (Public Law 115-44), the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions and Enforcement Act of 2019 (title LXXI of division F of Public Law 116-92), and relevant United States executive orders;

(6) welcoming the interagency review mandated by the national security memorandum issued by President Joseph R. Biden, Jr., on January 21, 2021, and entitled “National Se-

curity Memorandum on United States Global Leadership to Strengthen the International COVID-19 Response and to Advance Global Health Security and Biological Preparedness”, as an opportunity to make appropriate adjustments, consistent with existing law, to United States and multilateral sanctions to ensure that such sanctions do not inadvertently hinder legitimate humanitarian access and travel to the DPRK; and

(7) reinforcing eligibility for special validation travel to the DPRK related to repatriation of the remains of United States veterans from the Korean War, as is permitted under section 208(a)(3) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9228(a)(3)).

**SA 1564.** Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### **TITLE —NATIONAL FAB LAB NETWORK**

#### **SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “National Fab Lab Network Act of 2021”.

#### **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Scientific discoveries and technical innovations are critical to the economic and national security of the United States.

(2) Maintaining the leadership of the United States in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics will require a diverse population with the skills, interest, and access to tools required to advance these fields.

(3) Just as earlier digital revolutions in communications and computation provided individuals with the internet and personal computers, a digital revolution in fabrication will allow anyone to make almost anything, anywhere.

(4) These creations include elements of a typical household basket of goods (furnishings, apparel, food production equipment, shelter, transportation, education and communication, recreation, and other goods and services), personal technology, means for personal expression, the production of digital fabrication machinery, community design, and manufacturing capability.

(5) The Center for Bits and Atoms of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (CBA) has contributed significantly to the advancement of these goals through its work in creating and advancing digital fabrication facilities, or “fab labs” in the United States and abroad.

(6) Such digital fabrication facilities may include MakerSpaces, Hackerspaces, and other creative spaces that use digital fabrication as a platform for education, innovation, entrepreneurship, personal expression, public access, and social impact.

(7) Such digital fabrication facilities provide a model for a new kind of national laboratory that operates as a network, linking local facilities for advanced manufacturing, providing universal access, cultivating new literacies, and empowering communities.